The Weekly Mail

...ery Thursday it, time for the ...on that day, and will contain ...l market reports and a full ...Provincial and Dominion ...written editorials upon all

...per year when paid in advance ...not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
$[illegible]	$70 00	$40 00	$20 00
[illegible]	40 00	25 00	12 00
40 00	25 00	15 00	8 00
25 00	15 00	8 00	5 00
12 00	7 00	4 00	2 50

...are limited to Commercial Advertising, such as Legal ...Sales, &c., charged at the rate ...for first insertion, and 8 cents ...subsequent insertion. The line ...eight words, or the one-twelfth ...depth of one column.

...under 'special' heads in reading ...per line each insertion.

...advertisements discontinued ...are paid.

C. CLIFFE,
Editor and Publisher.

LEGAL.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON,
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,
...Avenue, Brandon.
...improved farm property.
H. E. Henderson.

RUSSELL & COOPER,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
...Loan and Savings Company.
...between 7th & 8th St., Brandon.
D. H. Cooper.

...M. DONALD,
...SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
...Ave & Eleventh Street.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M.D., C.M. McGill P.S.Q. Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR
Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and ...street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. L. M. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
...Toronto, M.C.P. ...Ontario and Manitoba.
...Block, ...Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

DENTAL.

F. ...BEING,
DENTIST,
...Painless Extraction of Teeth.
...Atkinson & Nation's store, Main ...Rosser Avenue and 9th ...Entrance on Rosser.
...Filling a specialty.

DICKSON and BASTEDO,
DENTISTS,
BURNS' DRUG STORE,
...ADMINISTERED FOR ...EXTRACTION OF TEETH
...L.D.S.

A. F. & A. M., G.R.M.
...meeting night of Brandon Lodge, ...Tuesday in each month.
...invited.
J. S. CLYDE, W. Sec.
A. G. MCMILLAN, I.P.M.

HOTEL ROYAL, No. 1501,
...DAYS, on or before Full ...o'clock in Winter and ...in Summer, at the
ORANGE HALL.
...CORDIALLY INVITED
William Mutrlend, W.M.,
James Haley, Fin. Sec.

BUSINESS CARDS.

...BORRANCE, B. A., V. S.
VETERINARY SURGEON.
...University, and of the Montreal Veterinary College.
...the Counties of Brandon and Dennis.
...Eleventh Street, Brandon.

P. MULLIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
...Street, Brandon, Man.

MEDICAL HALL.

N. J. HALPIN
Dealer in
Pure Medicines & Chemicals
...AND TOILET ARTICLES.
...and Dye Stuffs Generally.

Physicians Prescriptions
A Specialty.

PURE WINES
Medicinal Purposes
ROSSER AVENUE,
BRANDON, - MANITOBA.

DEATH.

...Richard Thomas, only son ...Thomas, aged 3 weeks and 4 days

NOTICE.

...that a court will be held ...the Act, in Incorporation of the ...by His Hon. D. M. Walker, the ...Western Judicial District, on the 12th ...at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to ...the several complaints of errors ...in the Voters' List for the said city for ...revising business, at the Court, are ...invited to attend at the said time and place

Dated this 4th day of October, 1886.

JOHN C. KERR
City Clerk.

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 3. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1886 NO. 39

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

THE ELEVATOR MONOPOLY.

Some people are never happy unless they are over their ears in matters altogether beyond their comprehension, and of such is the editor of the tar factory behind the stable. Because a report was in circulation that the elevator men had combined to advance rates, he chimes in with the chorus, to make himself popular with the masses—to prove the tar barrel is of a truth the people's friend. Its efforts are to prove it is "down on" monopolies of every description, save and except those of government printing. But let us dissect its satchel of chaff to discover its kernel of wheat. Hear what Pat Murphy has to say: "We have seen a number of old elevator men [and we question if there be one he has not seen], who have handled wheat here and in the States, and they assure us that the cost of handling grain in an elevator does not cost more than three-eights of a cent a bushel."

"Cost does not cost &c." is a choice expression, and is fully in keeping with the logic of the article. Let us now examine the facts: the elevators in this city cost $10,000, the interest on which at 12 % a reasonable rate on buildings and machinery subject to wear, is $1,200. Insurance at 3¼ % on this is $375. It takes two men on an average to operate an elevator, whose salary is, say $1,000. It will take 100 cords of wood to last an elevator 8 months, the wheat season, which will cost at $4, $400. Thee added are $2,975, and other incidentals will run the total to $3,000. Last year there were a million bushels of wheat handled here, and this year the crop will not exceed probably 800,000 bushels, which divided among the five elevators will limit each one's handling to 160,000 bushels. Now, it will take exactly a cent and seven-eights per bushel on this quantity to realize the $3,000 of expenses found above. But a careful business man cannot run business on a margin of actual cost—he must calculate something on breakages, losses by accident, and the other three-eights per bushel, will leave but $600 for this. If the business runs on smoothly, this profit could be dispensed with, but as no one knows what accidents may occur until the season is over, it is then too late to make preparation to meet them. Will Pat Murphy kindly show where his three-eights of a cent evaporates to in the face of facts? Evidently the tar barrel knows more about elevating rye (that is old rye) than he does about elevating wheat. Yes, wheat is not his forte. It might, and it might not be to the interest of the people to encourage the flat warehouse system; but even if it was, it is no proof that 2¼ cents for elevators is the extortion it is said to be. As, however, the charge comes out of the buyer instead of out of the farmer, it cannot at all operate in the way the tar factory insinuates, against Brandon as a wheat market, as the parties who pay these charges will have still to pay the prices paid by the elevator proprietors, in order to secure any part of the business. Will Pat Murphy see the better after this, and if not we will give him another eye opener.

Doubtless, in places like Oswego, where large elevators have business to keep them running to their full capacity, day and night, the year round, they can be operated on a less margin than two and a quarter cents; but it is always reasonable to deal with such matters in their circumstances. If the tar barrel sees more money in elevators, even at two and a quarter cents for elevating than there is in a patent backed newspaper, he can buy all in this city at about half their cost, and then prove himself to be the Moses that he asserts himself to be.

WEST BRANDON.

We had concluded to let further criticism of the manner in which Mr. Kirchhoffer carried the nomination in this constituency, drop; but from last week's issue of the tar barrel, it is quite evident Mr. Kirchhoffer and his friends delight in stirring it up, even in the knowledge that the more it is stirred the more it smells. As we have repeatedly said, our only objection to Mr. K's. candidature is that, if elected, he will never think he can do enough in support of the government, even in a policy that the bulk of the party knows is rotten to the core.

Our main objection is to the manner in which he got his nomination. In April last, he wrote letters to the MAIL, and got Grits in Glenwood, knowing them to be Grits and officers of the Reform Association, to sign them lauding himself to the skies, and he subsequently smuggled these Grits into the convention as delegates, at assemblies made up in part, of persons who were non-electors, to the prejudice of the bone and sinew of his municipality, and who are life-long Conservatives. That these Grits do not represent the Conservatives of the municipality, and that the convention as a consequence was not a representative one, it needs no argument to prove. Again by persuading people in East Oakland he could secure the construction of a line of railway that he knew existed only in his own mind, he secured delegates in that part favorable to his candidature. With a convention so constituted he secured a tie on the ballot, and subsequently a majority by one delegate for some unexplained reason giving way. A selection in this way he considers a selection by "the majority of the party," and he, the man who not only worked but voted against the nominee of the Conservative party, on an occasion in Ontario, as we are informed, calls all "traitors" who choose to take a different view of a party choice.

But even that the convention has gone as it has, we would not have written half what we have, but for the persistency with which he and his bosom friends lie about the position of Mr. Cliffe in the matter. They even say that he is still striving to get a nomination there, although it is a well known fact, he would not accept it now if Mr. K. was forced out of the field, much less run as a third candidate. By Mr. Cliffe's countenancing the mass meeting his only desire was, as was that of the three vice-presidents who signed, the bill to ascertain the feeling of the party in the division, if they could be got together. As there were but few there besides those urged by Mr. K. to be present, nothing more is now known about how matters stand than there was before, but we presume Mr. K. will know after the election.

We do not consider it our duty to deal with the falsehoods and blackguardisms of the correspondence inspired if not written by Mr. Kirchhoffer, as by touching a sweep we can expect nothing but soot; but the public must be allowed to have their own opinion as to how Mr. Kirchhoffer and Mr. W. A. Macdonald, can handle Mr. Healy and Mr. Cliffe on a platform. If those gentlemen want to court exhibitions of that kind, they can have their fill of it before the electors when the campaign opens. Mr. K. and his friends say too in the correspondence, that they were prepared to treat Mr. Cliffe to a dose of addled eggs. Doubtless they were. As a rule gentlemen, you know, always handle weapons they are most acquainted with; but we advise them to retain those eggs, and to set to work hatching more till the close of the polls, to pelt at those Conservatives who refuse to vote for candidates brought out by Grits, and by a system of scheming that no gentleman would stoop to employ.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

As some people are inclined to say that personal feeling is at the bottom of the MAIL's criticisms of the expenditures of the Local Government, we herewith submit a statement that ought to disabuse the minds of the people if anything will. The statement is nothing less than the published estimates of last session for the Department of Agriculture for the present year. We give the items just as they appeared:

AGRICULTURE & H. DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES.

Minister	$3000 00
Deputy Minister	2000 00
Chief Clerk and Accountant	1200 00
Clerk of Agricultural Statistics (to be refunded by Dom. Gov't)	1100 00
Stenographer	1000 00
Junior Clerk	300 00
Messenger	300 00
	$8900 00

GENERAL CHARGES.

Printing and Stationery	$1600 00
Postage	250 00
Telegraphing and Telephone	400 00
Incidentals	800 00
Office Equipment	500 00
Unforseen	400 00
	$3350 00

AGRICULTURE.

Board of Agriculture	$2500 00
Permanent Exhibition Buildings	5000 00
Electoral Div. Ag. Societies	6000 00
Agricultural Statistics (to be refunded by Dom. Govt)	1400 00
Manitoba Pet Stock Club	100 00
Destruction of Noxious Weeds	2000 00
Museum	1000 00
Diseases of Animals	5000 00
Weather Service	500 00
Dairy Instruction	2500 00
	$26000 00

STATISTICS.

Vital Statistics' Registrations	$750 00
Old Church Registers	400 00
	$1150 00

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Hospitals	$9721 75
Health Administration	5000 00
	$14721 75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Protection of Game	$ 400 00
Marriage License Administration	400 00
University of Manitoba (proportion of Marriage License Fees for 1884)	5000 00
Immigration	2000 00
	$7800 00
Total	$61021 75

It will be seen by this that nearly $62,000, or one-eighth of the receipts of the province from all sources, is exhausted in this department, and that of the amount but the total of the following items reaches the people:

Elect. Div. Ag. Societies	$ 6 000
Diseases of Animals	5 000
Dairy Instruction	2 500
Public Health	14 721
Immigration	2 000
	$30 221

If Mr. Burrows, secretary of the board of agriculture who draws a salary of $500 a year we believe, can spare the time to edit the Manitoban and act as deputy minister of agriculture at $2,000 a year as well, we think a paring might be made in one of the offices, and as for his "noxious weeds" instructions, and statistics the public at large consider them a nuisance rather than anything else. If 100 the government could take at one time $3,000 out of the small pox appropriation for Emerson and have it applied on a printing bill of the International against the town of Emerson, it is a clear case the appropriation for the public health of the province is certainly abused. These are matters all persons who really want to become posted on how the affairs of the country are conducted should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with.

All eyes appear to be turned towards the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railroad, as the only means of making Manitoba and the Northwest what its most ardent admirers desire it to be—the home of wealthy millions in a few years. That the road will be built, and operated in connection with a line of steamers revolutionising the ingress and egress to and from this country may be taken as a settled fact, though the date of completion is still a matter of much uncertainty. It is, however, apparent its successful and profitable operation can only be managed by some other railway company in operation in the Northwest—does not—as the C. P. R. authorities agree that the navigation of Hudson's Straits does not extend 3 months in the year, and though that is sufficiently long, in the hands of properly constructed steamers, to do all that may be desired of the outlet, it is but a further proof the railway in conjunction must be owned, as we have just said, by a company already operating in this country. It is a fact patent to every one that the Local trade of the C.P.R. east of Fort Arthur, except what may yet be developed at Sault St. Marie, is worth next to nothing, and would not pay the expenses of a train a month. As the Hudsons Bay road, when a hundred miles north of Winnipeg, will pass through a similar country to that back of Lake Superior, it is evident its local business, for a long time, at least, cannot be important. As the grain crop of this country cannot reach the English market the fall it is harvested via the Hudson's Bay any sooner than by its present outlet, the road can be operated for a length of time after navigation closes hauling the crop for storage at the Bay, it can be run profitably until the winter sets in, and again to advantage when the snow leaves in the spring and before navigation, but in the absence of local traffic or return cargoes of any kind in the winter, it is quite evident it could only be operated at a loss the winter months. If, however, the road was owned by another line that could employ the rolling stock and roadhands elsewhere in the winter, the main obstacle in the way would be fully met. The country, however, wants the road, all interests call for it, and doubtless, if once constructed, circumstances would be turned to meet the necessities of the case in some satisfactory form.

The good Samaritan in the tar factory took the teaching profession under his wing last week and taught it a lesson on filial love—that is personal regard for Norquayism. Mr. Cliffe delivered an address to the teachers at the assembly, last Friday week; and because he adduced incontestable proof the Local Government is not doing what it ought to do for the cause of education in the province, the teachers are told to "frown down all attempts of irresponsible parties to introduce political questions". They are to hold their meetings for the benefit of their "own work and interests", the "benefit of interests" is a nice expression from a teacher of teachers, well if the advance of salaries and the means of securing it is not for "the benefit of teachers' interests". We confess we know nothing about the matter. Let us, however, look more carefully into this matter. As we showed in our last issue Manitoba gives but 10 % of its entire revenue for the benefit of schools, while Ontario gives 12, British Columbia 13, New Brunswick 28, Nova Scotia 33 and Prince Edward Island 45. Now, what does this prove? absolutely that the rest of our sources are frittered away as they are in no other provinces. But the tar barrel is wise in its day and generation—it knows that the more there is given for schools the less there is for printing, and it is for "the benefit of that interest" instead of that of the teacher its eyes are always open. New Brunswick gives but $11,000 out of $650,000, or say 1½ % for printing while it gives 28 % for education. It is, therefore, for the benefit of the tar barrel's interest that the teachers should know nothing about this, but simply shut their eyes, open their mouths and shout for Norquay. The teachers of western Manitoba will, however, one and all find the MAIL their true friend, and always speaking "for the benefit of their interests" no matter how much interested croakers may endeavor to destroy the spell. In this connection, we may remark, that it is a singular circumstance, the teachers of Manitoba though numbering about 500 are making no effort to send any one specially in their interest to the Local Legislature while the legal fraternity though numbering less than 60 are striving to send twelve of their number there. The teachers are to take whatever treatment they get from the legislature meekly, while the lawyers and the tar barrels are permitted to plunder the public.

It was also a small piece of business, on the part of the "road steal" reporter, to omit all mention of the name of the Rev. Mr. Dundass, who acted as chairman during the evening, but pape explains a great deal. We may further say that if the scribble will only brush the cobwebs from his vision he will see the evening session referred to was one for the reception of the public in general and not for the teachers alone. This, then, removes the ground altogether from under the man's feet in so far as his political reference is concerned. In any event, however, teachers will relieve from the charge of political influence all efforts to devise a means of increasing their salaries, and, therefore, bettering their condition in the country.

To some, or at least those who are willing to accept the hollow name of partisanship for the real principles of the Liberal Conservative party of Canada, the record of the premier of Manitoba's satisfactory; but viewed through the glasses of consistency by any one who takes the trouble to examine the facts, a very different conclusion is inevitable. When, in March, 1885, the Hon. gentleman was before a committee of the Federal Government arguing the claims of the province for increased subsidies, he took the ground that because the province had in the preceding ten years yielded a revenue to the Federal Government of $5,400,387 in customs and excise, and had received in return but $1,176,739 in subsidies, the province was being drained for the benefit of Confederation, and that our subsidies should be based upon the revenues of the past. Although a native of the country, and one who ought to know above all others, its natural products, he had no more idea of the real state of affairs than an inhabitant of the Fiji Islands could be expected to possess. Just the year before, when settlement began in the country with an energy incident to railway development, and when comparatively little was raised here, our customs and excise ran up to $1,050,857, raised chiefly on the imports of provisions that are now raised in the country for export. The force of this will be seen when we say our contributions to the Federal Government under these heads were last year but $580,000, or not a third of what they were in the "boom days". Supposing the Federal Government had taken the Hon. gentleman's advice, and framed our subsidy in 1883 on the basis of customs and inland revenues, it would have been tumbling annually ever since, until to-day it would scarcely be one third of what it would have been then. Would not that have been a nice state of affairs into which the province would have been precipitated by its able and consistent premier.

TOWN TOPICS

G. B. Spencer, of Winnipeg, is dead.

The C.P.R. is going to erect a dock 1,000 feet long at Fort William.

Work on the Hudson's Bay Railway is to commence on Saturday, and already the contracts for some 60 miles are let.

Pat Murphy is a powerful reporter. In his absence taking lessons on astronomy Monday night, the tar factory sent two "reporters" to take his place in the council chamber.

English worsted black suits, worth $30, for $15 at C. L. Miller's.

The Mr. Shaw referred to in another column as being hurt in the C. P. R. smash up, is a brother to Mr. Duncan Shaw, of this city. The latter gentleman went to Winnipeg on Tuesday to look after him, and care for him till he recovers.

During the past few days, dense clouds of smoke from prairie fires in every direction, hovered around the city. We have heard of considerable loss to farm property west of Rapid City, but we are unable to get particulars. About half a dozen small houses in Rapid City worth, perhaps, $2000, were reduced to ashes in the flames.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Everything so very cheap at C.E. Miller's.

Mrs. Yeoman's lecture on Thursday evening was listened to by a large number of Brandonites. She is what one would naturally expect from one of her practice, an easy, intelligent speaker. She does not believe in restricting legislation, and thinks nothing short of total prohibition will effect the desired reform.

Railway construction on the two South-Westerns is at an end for the season. The one is extended 95 miles west of Deloraine. It is reported that this road will be extended no further, and that the Brandon branch will be commenced in the spring, and be extended on the proposed route of the first South-Western.

Mr. R. Dodds of Elton, has had hard luck the past three years through fires. Last year and the year before prairie fires swept away considerable of his crops, and the other day he lost 30 acres of oats by a fire from a steam thresher. In the same place Hugh McLean had his separator completely destroyed. A short distance from this again, Thos. McLean had 30 acres of wheat swept outright by a prairie fire.

There are many leading and noted houses, but C.E. Miller's is the only house for bargains.

A reverend rooster named Hanath, who was stationed near Whitewater Lake the past year, has gone through a number of Brandonites and others in this vicinity. He preached several times in St. Matthew's church, and got to be quite a favorite. A few days ago, a report reached the city that he was in "shifting" circumstances, and on Monday, three or four of our citizens went out to see how things stood, only to find that the bird had flown, shipping chattel mortgages and the like. Among the losers are Bower, Blackburn & Co. H. Meredith & Co., T. Lee, Powell, Alex. Burns and C. Sifton, whose loss foots up to about $1,500.

The other day a reverend gentleman took a free advertisement of Mr. Shaw's picture to each of the three city papers, and afterwards got his bills announcing the same, at the job office, and we presume paid for them. I even a divine can call this fair treatment, we are surprised at his discretion. He of course had a perfect right to take his money where his patronized him, but it should certainly have been to one of the newspaper offices where his advertising was done for nothing. We do not desire the public to patronize our job printing department, if they want good work done for nothing, but the propriety of spending money in one of the newspaper offices where the advertising has been done free, must be apparent to all who study the question of simple justice.

We are the people, the only people, in Brandon in a position to sell you goods at less than cost of production. I bought Connil's & Stewart's splendid stock at 65 cts. on the dollar. C.E. Miller.

Although the names of many in this vicinity do not figure in the provincial prize list, yet a few residents of western Manitoba took substantial premiums. Among the number are,—C. Pilling 2nd for heavy draught horses; J.E. Smith, 1st, 3 yr. old stallion and diploma; Haddow, also 1st, 1 yr. old stallion; 1st filly, 1 year, and 2nd, on heifer over one year old; Sharman & Sharman, of Plum Creek, took 2nd and third on ball calf, 1 yr. old, 1st on cow 4 yrs, heifer, 2 yrs., and 1st on heifer calf under one year, 2nd on herd, 1st bull and 4 females, and 1st on boar and sow over 6 months and under 12. W. Laughland of Hartney, took 2nd on Red Fife wheat 64½ lbs, and 2nd on barley. O.M. Yeomans, of Dalton, took 2nd on White Russian wheat and 2nd on any other variety. James Bray, of Carberry, took 1st, 2nd and 3rd, on butter in three forms respectively. D.M. McCaig, of Douglas, took 1st on filly, 2nd percheron stallion, 4yrs. and upwards, 1st stallion any age, 1st gelding 2 yrs., 1st and 2nd foal of 1886, 1st brood mare with foal, 2nd filly 2 yrs. and 1st and 2nd on pair horses in harness.

Dr. Doering will be at Virden on the 6th and 7th inst.

The Moosomin Courier comes to us in a new and enlarged form.

Archbishop Taché was in the city last week and paid a visit to the convent.

Even the well known stoical old Mr. Hardscrabble said your prices were very reasonable, Mr. Miller.

Mr. Barber's friends gave him a send off at the Grand View Thursday evening, before leaving for Calgary.

White dress and regatta shirts worth $1.50 for 60cts. at C.E. Miller's.
(How can these things be.)

Cheap? of course they are cheap, we're not here for our health at all, C.E. Miller wants to sell off this stock.

Dongola boots are the best: Craig keeps them.

We cannot name all the bargains, every department is entirely composed of bargains, at C. E. Miller's, Coombs & Stewart's old stand.

Constable Foster returned Monday from his trip up the construction section of the M. and N.W.R. He was telegraphed for to go up there and quell disturbance, which he did effectually.

Best assorted stock of boots and shoes in the city at Craig's.

The coloured man who a year ago stole some clothing from Geo. Rawlen, and got twelve months gaol for it, was liberated on Monday, and started for Winnipeg next day.

Dr. Macdonald, of this city, and Dr. Hustead, of Milford, have been elected members of the council board of the Manitoban fraternity of M. D's.

The corpse of Robert Campbell, nephew of Chas. Campbell in this city, who died in the Rockies, passed through the city Saturday on the way to Woodville, Ontario, for burial.

Visitors at the fair who want to purchase wall papers, church or miscellaneous books, stationery or fancy goods, will do well to call at the MAIL book store, where a discount sale is now going on.

C.E. Miller got $14,000 worth of stock at 65cts. on the dollar; $8,000 worth of job lots of new, fresh, staple goods that every family requires, for cash to assort. They have arrived, are selling fast with a small profit, at prices lower than other merchants can buy at.

Another bad accident on the C.P.R. some 50 miles east of Rat Portage on Sunday morning last. As the incoming express was turning a curve, engineer Fotherly saw that the track a few rods ahead had slid down some feet into a muddy hollow, and at once he knew the danger. He reversed the engine but the danger was too near, and in an instant the train was derailed, the engine on its side in the muskeg, the tender, and the mail cars were all in a mass on top of one another. Only the sleeper was left on the track which was turned into an hospital in a short time and the ladies did all they could for the sufferers. It is thought fortunately cause recovery from the walding he received, and fireman Lyons is also in a bad condition. Charles Shaw, a D.L.S., Wm. Gray, baggageman, were also considerably hurt but not seriously. All of the cars excepting the sleeper were burned including the baggage and effects of passengers. The necessary repairs were made the same day, and crossing is now going on as usual. Fotherly died Monday.

John Hanbury keeps a first class grocery store on 6th st., south of Barnick's elevator. He pays cash for all the good butter and vegetables the farmers like to bring about.

A fresh assortment of cream candy at Craig's.

H. Bannister, of Oak Lake, who advertised his lost horses in the MAIL, found them at Menota through the advertisement, and is glad he availed himself of the use of our columns. The MAIL has the circulation, and "didn't you forget it."

Tokay grapes direct from Victoria, B. C., at Cassels.

Oakland is also having its share of loss by prairie fires. On Monday R. Donaldson lost a separator and 125 bushels of wheat, and at the same time R. Hector had another separator and a quantity of grain consumed.

The celebrated Tiger brand of Oysters at Cassels.

NORTH DOUGLAS.

Prairie fires are raging. One party lost a quantity of wood and a stack of hay.

Mr. Medler got in three loads of goods weighing 10,000 pounds the past week. Not so bad for a country store.

Threshing in Elton is now nearly over, wheat averages 12 bushels to the acre; oats scarce and potatoes very plentiful.

Neil Stevenson is doing well in the blacksmithing and giving the best of satisfaction.

There is a good opening here for another blacksmith, another store, a doctor, an amusement shop and a hotel.

John Brooks is just at home in business—the right man in the right place.

D. McCaig took the first prizes and four seconds at the provincial fair, and on his return his wife presented him with a double—first, a son.

Wheat threshing has set in again this fall in real earnest. Mr. F. H. Hesson owns a farm about eight miles out on the Milford trail. On Monday morning last, his man went to the granary to get some oats, and on reaching the spot he saw two fresh wagon tracks, and trace of two loads of wheat having been taken. The man followed the wagon tracks up, they being the only ones in that morning, and found the parties unloaded, the one at McMillan's elevator and the other at the mill. Warrants were issued and the man, Mr. Hesson and a couple of constables played detectives for a couple of hours, and succeeded in arresting Chas. Shields and Thos. Babbington. Both acknowledged the corn and offered to pay Mr. Hesson for the wheat, but the latter declined the kind offer, and the pair spent the night in the cooler. Justice Todd sent them up for trial. Another of the Babbingtons, the one who got the price of one load of wheat, cleared out and is now, doubtless, safe in the States. Mr. Daly defended and Mr. Macdonald prosecuted the prisoners.

NORTH WEST ITEMS.

Mr. Wm. Kelso, who resides on tp. 24. rg. 28 W., close to the banks of the Shell river, says that he saw a buffalo on his homestead on Thursday. He says it had been herding with his cattle, and his attention was called to it first by his little boy.

Mr. Hamilton R. Foot, of Oak Lake, Man., lost his stables, granary, hay and entire crop of wheat—48 acres—by a prairie fire on the 28 th inst.

REGINA, N.W.T., Sep. 30.—No bloods massacre has occurred in this Northwest. Six Bloods were killed at Sweet Grass Hills on the other side of the line, supposed by United States troops, for killing a steer when returning home to this side. Our Bloods are much grieved, but have promised to stay home.

It is stated that the Government came very readily to the assistance of the town of Neepawa lately. The town was nearly $2,000 behind for judicial taxes. It posted debentures but could not float them. The government very kindly gave the money without taking either debentures or receipt for same. How will the other municipalities, who pay their debts as they go, like this out of work. What does it mean?

Chief Trader Henry J. Motherly, in charge of Vermillion district Peace river, is in the city, en route for eastern Canada, and Europe for the winter. Mr. Motherly has been in the far Northwest for thirty three years. In all that period he has not been further east than the Norway House until now. Mr. Motherly has been intimately associated with the Peace river district all this period. The climate he does not consider well adapted to agriculture, being so prone to summer frosts. As a stock country, however, it is more favorable, though it is necessary to feed all winter. His own experience in farming has been every nine years—two good crops, two failures and one middling; and this only as applied to barley, oats and potatoes at Vermillion, though it would apply to wheat at Dunnegan. Upon the whole, Mr. Motherly does not consider the Peace River country well adapted for colonization, indeed, he does not hesitate to say that in that respect it is a failure. Free Press.

Just opened a large assortment of trimmed millinery and shapes at Craig & Co's.

Four button kid gloves in all colors at Craig's.

CITY COUNCIL.

There were present at the meeting Monday evening, Ald. Stewart, Adams, Burke, Hughes, and Anderson. Stewart in the chair. Last minutes adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From sec. post master general acknowledging receipt of petition. A petition of residents of Rosser ave. asking for continuance of watering of the street until the end of the month.

REPORTS.

Finance and assessment. That the following accounts be paid:

Orscal pay sheet	$323 00
Telegrams	5 00

Adopted.

Board of works report. That the following accounts be paid:

E. J. Barkly	$18 40
J. A. Christie	65 50
M. R. Gardiner	1 75
Pay sheet	7 00
McKinnie & Bawlett	43 50
W. McKay	25 00

Sidewalk from Rosser to Dome on west side of 7th st. would cost $275.00. The property of building this latter, provided considerable criticism. The report was adopted.

[The mayor entered and took the chair.]

The report of special committee on hospital matters reported:

The committee secured ½ of South house at $16 a month, and are employed at $45 per month.

The following accounts are for permanent supplies:

Geo. Munro	$ 25 00
W. F. Wilson	105 60
H. Field	21 85
Fraser Bros.	95 80
Robinson Bros.	16 10
Rose & Co.	2 50
Johnson & Co.	58 45
	$330 70

Report adopted.

ENQUIRIES.

McKenzie wanted to know why the chairman did not attend meetings of fire, water, light. Stewart attended most of them.

To Adams, Hanbury proposed to have repairs on sidewalk south of houses between 9th and 10th streets done as soon as possible.

Hughes spoke of the dangers of the old bridge crossing Mr. Storey's place. The mayor suggested nailing on plank on posts to close up the trail.

In an inquiry, Hughes replied the committee had laid out several lots in the cemetery.

To Adams, the mayor said nothing was done by the government as to appointing a police magistrate.

Ald. Anderson suggested taking up accounts of the Fire and Police, since last been in meeting of the committee for some time. The accounts as below were then up in committee of the whole. Anderson in the chair.

Extra Policeman	$28 00
H. Beckwith, policeman	17 50
R. Crawford, policeman	3 00

Adams and Stewart objected paying Crawford extra as a policeman since he was in the service of the city as fireman. The mayor and Anderson held that since the council paid the clerk and other officials for extras, Crawford was entitled to his account. Carried.

Peter Stewart, street watering for September $18.

Several accounts laid over and committee arose.

MOTIONS.

Burke—Adams—That Peter Stewart be employed for two weeks, to water hoses at same rate as paid before.

Hughes—Hanbury—In amendment—That Stewart be paid $40 for one month, if parties interested make up the balance, for the time the work to be done under under chairman of fire, water, and light committee. Amendment carried.

Hanbury objected to the street watering mainly because the matter was never properly handled from the first. He always contended that

Hughes—Anderson—That the Chairman of Works have the necessary protection made on street opposite Mr. Sheriff's place.

Hughes—McKenzie—That the Chairman of Board of Works let the contract of repairing Rosser and Princess aves. to cost no more than $100. Carried.

Hughes wanted these repairs made before an accident occurred.

Hanbury was confident estimates of Board of Works would not be overdrawn, if not so fairly charged with expenditures of other departments.

A rebate on taxes was allowed as follows:

7½ % on those paid before 1st Nov., and 5% on all before 1st Dec.

TO THE FARMERS.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to say that I have arrived at Kelly's barn with another packed carload of British Columbia mares and fillies from the same land as my first lot, now straight colts; young and good lag colts. Come and see them, and we are sure to deal.

Truly Yours,
THOS. HARKNESS.

Black grapes sold cheap at Cassels', direct from Toronto.

Manners and How to Teach Them.

[The following essay was one of the number read before the teachers' association, held here during the past week. It is the production of Miss Douglass, of this city, and certainly reflects great credit on that young lady.—ED.]

Manners are different in every country, but true politeness is everywhere the same. It is the result of good sense and good virtue. A person possessed of these qualities, though he had never seen a court, would be truly agreeable, but without them would continue a clown, though he had been all his life a gentleman usher.

Good manners are not an article of dress, to be worn only on state occasions. He who assumes airs of importance exhibits the credentials of his own insignificance. A person never appears so ridiculous, by the qualities he has, as by those he affects to have. He gains more by being contented to be seen as he is, than by attempting to appear what he is not. Good manners are the result of much good sense, some good nature, and a little self denial. "Manners make the man," says the proverb. It is true that some men's manners have been the making of them, but, as manners are rather the expression of the man, it would be true to say: "The man makes the manners." Social courtesies should emanate from the heart, for remember always that the worth of manners consists in thinking, the sincere expression of feelings. Like the dial of a watch, they should indicate that the works within are good and true.

Samuel Johnston has observed that the difference between a well bred man and an ill-bred man is this: "One immediately attracts your liking, the other your aversion; you love the one till you have reason to hate him, you hate the other till you have reason to love him. How inferior is the rude man as contrasted with the gentleman! How disgusting is the man, who comes into your drawing room, with muddy boots, seats himself on the best chair, lounges, or tilts back on it, and takes in a loud, coarse voice, with many rough jokes, and boisterous hilarity. His conversation consists chiefly in bragging exaggerations of daring feats performed by himself; or mean insinuations and coarse jokes, at the expense of others. He delights also in disputation, for the mere sake of argument. Earnest discussion is commendable, but factious argument never yet produced a good result. The man who disputes obstinately, and in a bigoted spirit, is like the man who would stop the fountain from which he should drink. Compare such a man, rude, argumentative, noisy, bigoted, coarse, and slovenly in dress, with the true gentleman, who, pure soul, finds expression in innumerable little acts of kindness, and consideration for the wants of others. Quiet and unobtrusive in manner, he is genial and sociable in society, for the social elements, like the air we breathe, are purified by motion. Thought begets thought, and smiles win smiles. A good conversationalist, and also a good listener, he never pushes a conversation, when he finds it to be offensive. He never meddles with the affairs of others; seldom speaks of, and never praises himself. He respects women, and the aged and infirm. Moderation, decorum, and neatness distinguish him. He is at all times affable, and studious to please. He has the art of making those around him easy. Someone has said, "He who makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred man in the company."

He will suit his hearing to the hour, laugh
With joyous freedom in his mouth, and candor
in his speech.

He dresses neatly, but not superfluously; is neither a sloven, nor a stuffed model. If he carries a gold watch, he does not pull it out every minute; if he has fine teeth, he does not always smile, nor remain glum, because he has poor ones; if he has a fine mustache, he is not always twisting it, and he does not hang his hands over the back of the nearest chair, because they happen to be shapely. To the true gentleman, affectation is an impossibility. Artificial manners, and those that spring from good taste and refinement, can never be mistaken: they differ as widely as gold and tinsel. A gentleman is a human being, combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage; a diamond polished that was first a diamond in the rough; gentle, modest, courteous; slow to take offence, as being one who never gives it; slow to surmise evil, as being one who never thinks it. He refines his tastes, subdues his feelings, controls his speech, and deems everyone better than himself. The true gentleman is one whom nature has fashioned after the highest models. He is eminently distinguished for his self respect. He values his character, and, as he respects himself, so, by the same law, does he respect others. Humanity is sacred in his eyes, and thence proceed politeness and forbearance, kindness and charity. He has also a keen sense of honor, scrupulously avoiding mean actions. His law is rectitude: action in right lines. Lastly, he who has lost all, but retains his courage, cheerfulness, hope, virtue, and self respect, is a *true gentleman*. His hands may be soiled, and his face heated, through manly toil, but he does not feel himself above his business, even if it be that of a champover or a bootblack.

"Titles, if honor and not its worth,
Who is himself no honor to his title."

If Christianity had no higher recommendation than this,—that it makes a man a gentleman, it would still be an invaluable element. The New Testament inculcates good manners. Our Saviour was courteous, even to his persecutors. Look at Paul, before Agrippa! His speech is a model of dignified courtesy, as well as of persuasive eloquence. A spirit of kindly consideration, for all men, characterized the twelve. A man, it is true, may be superficially polite, without being a Christian; but a Christian, by the very condition of his creed, and the obligations of his faith, is necessarily, in mind and soul—and, therefore, in word and act—a gentleman.

Good manners are an essential part of life education, and their importance cannot be too largely magnified, when we consider that they are the outward expression of an inward virtue. And how often is this exhibition of the virtues of frankness, gentleness, and sweet simplicity, the safest and surest recommendation of those who come to us as strangers in quest of friendly aid. It has been truly said that, in the medical profession, a doctor's success depends as much on gentleness and politeness, as on skill or cleverness. In the same way, the gentlemanly and obliging merchant is more successful than the one who is rude and disobliging. There is no position in life in which politeness is not valuable, and, in most, it is absolutely essential to success. There is no policy like politeness, and a good manner is the best thing in the world to get a good name, or to supply the want of it. Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much our duty as our interest to practise both. Further, the absence of good manners renders a person both ridiculous and offensive. How important, therefore, that children should be early instructed in all the principles of good breeding! To do this is one of the duties of every teacher, and, to do this successfully, the teacher must be gentlemanly himself. Insomuch as I believe the force of example to be always stronger than precept, and, as children unconsciously imitate their teachers, I would first say: "Physician, heal thyself;" don't let your children find you breaking your own rules.

First, let your person be neat and scrupulously clean. The teacher, who comes to school with soiled linen, and finger nails that have a mourning-card margin, cannot expect his children to be neat. I am ashamed to say that there are teachers to whom this might apply. If your pupils come to school with unwashed hands or face, draw their attention to it quietly; if the offence is repeated, try an open rebuke, which will make most children ashamed; if no improvement be noticeable, and no means of cleansing be at hand, as a final resort, send the child home, even if he has to walk three miles: the offence will be the less likely to be repeated. In most schools it would be well to have a basin of water, and a little soap in the porch.

Not only should your person be neat and clean, but also your school-room. Keep a duster in hand, and use it. Keep your floor as clean as possible, and free from scraps of paper. Let your desks and books be models for neatness, and never put careless work on the blackboard. Encourage your children to take pride in keeping their desks and books in perfect order.

Another requisite to good manners is punctuality. Someone has said punctuality is the essence of politeness; certainly the absence of it is the essence of rudeness. Never keep your children waiting. Teach them that a want of punctuality is an affront offered to the person to whom their presence is due. I know of nothing more essential to success in life than a habit of punctuality, and youth is the time in which to form such a habit. One moment too late has lost many a golden opportunity. Do not excuse any because of the distance they have to walk; they can start the earlier. Insist on punctuality and punish for every neglect of it.

In third place, avoid vulgarity. To conduct yourself vulgarly is to offer offence to those who are around you; to bring upon yourself the condemnation of persons of good taste, and to incur the penalty of exclusion from good society. Those cast among the vulgar, you become the victim of your own error. While punishing for vulgarity, educate them to something better, as this is the only way to make a lasting improvement. Inculcate purity, morality, and the children will not use vulgar expressions. Pay great attention to the language of the children. Dr. Hall says:—"The language of a man is a reasonably good index to his character. The trifler abounds in slang phrases; the vulgar and low-bred use most glibly the depreciative adjectives; they revel in the expletives of the scoundrel, swindler, the educated, the cultivated, and the refined, speak softly, quietly, gently; every word is uttered with composure, even an error circumstances of aggravation; if annoyed, their solemnest reproof is expressive silence, and always they maintain self respect. Avoid slang, slang is vulgar. In our days, one is often shocked to hear swearing, from the mouths of even little children. Instil your horror for such language, and contempt for those who use it. Teach them that it is mean; a man of high moral standing would rather treat an offence with contempt, than show his indignation by an oath. It is vulgar, altogether too low for a gentleman. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman is, according to Webster, a genteel man: well bred, refined; it is cowardly, implying a fear of either not being believed, or obeyed; it is indecent, offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears; it is foolish: want of decency is want of sense; it is sinful, to the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it, and to the person at whom it is aimed; it is venomous, showing a nature & heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears one of them starts out from his mouth: it is contemptible, forfeiting the respect of the wise and good; it is wicked, violating the Divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him, who will not hold him guiltless who takes His name in vain.

Be polite, politeness is the poetry of conduct, and, like poetry, it has many qualities. Let not your politeness be too frigid, but of that gentle kind, which indicates a refined nature. There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways, which every person may put on, without running the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, more especially a stranger, whom one may recommend to our good regards; the engaging glance, the graceful attention, which is never wanting, when united with self possession, these will secure us the good regards of even a stoic. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner, which, when combined, and with, in either man or woman, adds a charm, that almost entirely compensates for a lack of beauty. One of the most marked traits of character is the manner in which we conduct ourselves towards others. Teach your children to exercise that graceful behaviour towards superiors, inferiors, and equals, which is a constant source of pleasure. There is a way of speaking and words, and doing a kind action, that greatly enhances their value. What seems to be done with a grudge, or as an act of condescension, is scarcely accepted as a favor.

Gentleness and modesty are essential to true politeness. Leigh Hunt has said: "Power itself hath not one half the influence of gentleness. Teach your pupils the true character of modesty. Do not let it descend into affectation, which is a form of pride. Anything is disgusting if it be distorted from its natural way in which some people choose to talk. With many it becomes such a confirmed habit that they cannot again be taught to look in a plain, straightforward, manly way. Do not encourage your children to be immodestly modest. Let them talk plain, sensible English, and educate them above vulgarity. Let them be natural, and not as Lord Chesterfield says "like puppets walk about by wires." Good manners are not learned, so much as acquired by habit. Let them be courteous, civil, and kind, and it will become a kind of second nature everywhere. Things that have to be done are best done by doing. Coarse, rough, insolent, profound now will cling to them all throughlife. Never forget to thank a child for a small favor. Let them see that they exercise the same politeness towards each other. They are apt to think that it is unnecessary to be as polite to each other as to their teacher. Teach them that true politeness should have regard, not to the position, but to the personality of the individual as such, be he ever so humble. Pupils should be taught to be mannerly as much as possible by social restraint, i.e. by making them realize that they are among other pupils whose feelings should be regarded and whose wishes they should respect; in short, by instilling into them the sentiment that the schoolroom requires the same polite conduct as the parlor. Don't let them laugh at another's mistakes, be human, you were once a child. Never allow your children to speak disrespectfully of their parents or to see other than themselves. Teach your boys to respect woman, don't let them pull their way to front of a girl. At recess and noon dismiss the girls first. If wood or water is required, teach your boys to expect to bring it. Never allow them to take advantage of those younger or weaker than themselves, and encourage them to despise those who would do it. There are many disagreeable little habits which are breaches of etiquette, and for which they should be corrected. Never allow children to put their fingers in their mouth. It does not mend matters in any way that the fingers will be rubbed on a dirty slate before the operation is repeated. This especially should not be taught to the pupils by the example of the teacher. Don't let them spit on their slates or the floor, nothing can be more vulgarly disgusting. Avoid such expressions as "what," "eh," "yes sir," "yes sah." How often we hear "please" "yes," and "please ma" taught to children. When such a phrase would sound perfectly ridiculous from an adult. Why teach it to the child? It is not English, nor yet common sense. Teach them to call you by your own name, and if you are a lady don't let them "mam" you overmuch.

Perhaps some may object that that the greater part of these remarks apply, rather to moral conduct than to the details of personal manners. Great principles however suggest minor ones, and from the principles and down many habits upon personal behavior may be gathered. The politeness does not consist in a set of rules and etiquettes strictly enforced, but in kind and considerate actions flowing from a pure heart. Refinement should be the aim of all education, and politeness of manners is the offspring of refinement. Thus by occasional precept and constant example you may aspire to see your children true, loyal men and women, and fitted for any position in life to which they may be called. L. A. DOUGLASS.

TURTLE MOUNTAINS.

DELORAINE, Sept. 22.—The electors of Turtle Mountain turned out en masse to hear the election speakers. John Norquay, Thos. Greenway, Finlay Young and George Morton spoke for some time each. The best of order prevailed throughout the meeting. J. A. Hays was chairman and officiated in a very satisfactory manner.

Threshing is nearly finished. The average is about fifteen bushels to the acre. Some have more as a result of good farming and fall ploughing.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the house of Mr. M.D. Wright on Monday, Sept. 16th. Miss Potter was presented with a valuable silver cruet stand as a memento of her many friends belonging to the Quinte farm. Mr. Leggal, in a few appropriate words made the presentation, and Mr. Brighton in behalf of Miss Potter responded.

Messrs. Schoultz & Beach are finishing up their twenty mile contract. All their men are stationed at the end of the track on sections 3, 23. Deloraine is left out in the cold. Its business men are taking in the situation and are preparing to move their entire stock and buildings to the terminus.

We had Prof. Bryce and Rev. James Robertson here a short time ago. Large congregations assembled to hear them. Rev. Rob Brown is still suffering from acute rheumatism. Rev. A. Stewart returned from Ontario on Saturday evening, where he has been attending the Methodist Conference. At the recent examination at Rossevain all the teachers were successful in passing. Deloraine School is well to the front. The teacher, Jno. A. Morrison, got 2nd and one of his pupils G.G. Brown, a 3rd. G.G. is attending the Normal School at Morden.

George Irvine, of Brandon, passed through the city yesterday to attend the Grand Forks races, for which his horses Greyhound and Despatch are entered. The Winnipeg horsemen who have made entries for the Grand Forks meeting have had considerable difficulty in arranging suitable connections. The matter has been arranged and they will leave with their horses on Tuesday, going by way of Neche, and arriving at their destination on the same afternoon. The party will include twenty-five or thirty persons interested in racing. They will return on Friday. The round trip is $6.

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION

IS AT

ATKINSON & NATION'S,

Where they are showing the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, MOST VARIED AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Mantles, Shawls, and Woolen Goods of every description.

Fur Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots & Shoes, Moccasins, etc.

that has ever been placed before the admiring citizens of Brandon and vicinity.
Our immense store and basement are literally packed full of new goods in the above lines amounting in all to over

$35,000.

With this immense stock, and being fully aware of the keen competition there is at the present time, people can come to us feeling assured that they will get a better assortment to choose from at lower prices throughout than can be had elsewhere in the city.

We show about 300 pieces of new and stylish dress goods in Meltons, Serges, Ottoman Cloths, Foules, Knotted Goods plain and striped, also in fancy mixtures, stripe and plaid Flannel Suitings, black and colored Cashmeres.

Silk Plushes all colors, Stripe Plush in fancy colors and blacks, black and all colored Velveteens, immense range of Silks, Satins and Merveillieux ranging from 75 cents up—Fur and Feather Trimmings, Chenille and Rosary Bead Trimmings, Jet and Lace Braid Trimmings, Clasps and Buckles, Buttons by the cord, Ribbons, Laces, Braids, etc. etc., Cromptons Corsets, Bustles and Skirt Improvers, Josephine and Alexandria Kid Gloves, Woolen Goods in Scarfs, Squares, Hoods, Caps, Tuques, Mitts and Fascinators. Ready-Made Ulsters, Mantles, Jerseys, and Walking Jackets, all this season's importation, and are very handsome and cheap goods.

In the STAPLE DEPARTMENT we show immense ranges of Grey, Scarlet, Navy and White Flannels, from 20 cents up, Colored and White Canton Flannels, Wincies, Tweeds, Etoffes, Moleskin Corduroys, Shirtings, Cottons, Ducks, Cottonades, Table Linens, Tickings, White and Grey BLANKETS, Bed Comforters, and lots of other goods always found in a first-class stock of Dry Goods.

MANTLE AND ULSTER CLOTHS A SPECIALTY,

over fifty different Patterns to choose from including Seal Plush, Sealettes, Broche Plush, Astrachan, Broche Frissette Tweeds, Jersey and Ottoman Cloths, Matalasses and Blanket Cloakings.

FUR GOOS! FUR GOODS!!

In this most important line we are without a doubt showing to-day the Largest and most Varied Stock ever shown in Brandon—Consisting of Buffalo Coats, $25 and up; Coon Coats, $30 and up; Hair Seal, Natural Dog, Grey Goat, Bokharan Lamb and Kangaroo. Ladies Astrachan and Persian Lamb Mantles, Fur-Lined Circulars etc. South Sea Seal, Otter, Persian Lamb, Beaver, Astrachan, Coney, Hair Seal, Imitation and other Caps. Ladies' Muffs and setts; Children's Grey Lamb Setts, etc. etc. All of the above Goods were personally selected, and can be relied on in every particular.

READY MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

In this line we were never so heavily stocked as now, and goods were never so cheap. We show Four Hundred Men's Suits, ranging in price from $7 up to $20; Fine range of Boy's and Children's Suits; Piles of Men's, Boy's and Children's Overcoats; Men's Pants, Vests Pea Jackets, Overalls, etc. etc. **We never fail to Fit both the Person and the Pocket.**

BOOTS AND SHOES

in every possible make, splendid lines of Ladies' Felt Boots and Slippers, Men's Felt Boots, all kinds Leather Goods, large range and good goods, Overshoes, Moccasins, etc., etc.

Our stock of Groceries is very large, and we offer special values in Teas, Sugars, Fruits, etc. etc.

In conclusion we would respectfully invite your inspection of our **IMMENSE STOCK**, which is pronounced by all to be the largest by far in the City. We Consider it a pleasure to show our goods, and are determined at all times to maintain our **ESTABLISHED REPUTATION** for selling Good Reliable Goods at the **LOWEST LIVING PRICES**.

Remember the Place is

ATKINSON and NATION,

"CHEAPSIDE" Corner Rosser Ave. & 8th St. Brandon

N. B.—Goods will be sent to any address, Express or Stage charges paid.

FORCED APART

BY CLARK RUSSELL.

[illegible] Week of the Grosvenor," [illegible] Sweetheart," Etc.

[illegible] me, I will go away [illegible] leave you to your rest." [illegible] said the old woman, [illegible] having her skinny hand on [illegible] "Sit down, sit down, [illegible] how long will it take you [illegible] Two hours, will it? [illegible] come to the village at [illegible] and have five hours to [illegible] afore the coach comes! [illegible] Yes'll not leave this [illegible] warrant."

[illegible] my way before the light [illegible] people are up," answered [illegible]

[illegible] not afore the light comes. [illegible] save your heart, 'tis [illegible] and I for one never can [illegible] Northeers like bed for [illegible] and then you're flat. Yes'll be [illegible] I doubt, if yes'll sit and [illegible]

[illegible] that, Mrs. Mead. I have al- [illegible] and it is as bad as if I were [illegible] I will not go back, in [illegible] overnight, and be sure my [illegible] for the kindness."

[illegible] Mead, forcing her, but [illegible] to her chair, "we come from [illegible] and arguments, as I've [illegible] on sich. If we mean [illegible] and who should know [illegible] the job needn't be worse [illegible] and she, going to her cup- [illegible] creature comforts. Creature [illegible] mind, proclaiming a couple [illegible] a loaf of bread, some [illegible] shining vessel of tin in [illegible] more precious by the [illegible] in a true woice of [illegible] tell ter, to my way o' [illegible] I attend a burryin' or go [illegible] to lay a body out, but first [illegible] food. Never doth the mind [illegible] empty stomach. If it's but a [illegible] and a spoonful o' gin, let [illegible] says, before I go to work, [illegible] fasting."

[illegible] settled on, in a subdued voice [illegible] darling the tailor and his wife [illegible] while kindling a fire, and [illegible] table, and ceasing her gabble [illegible] drawing a bottle of water from [illegible]

[illegible] a dipatch in the old woman's [illegible] to work, and a quiet, too, [illegible] subdued, eternal crackle of [illegible] would have made a sick man [illegible] produced another candle and [illegible] the room, and presently the [illegible] out its filament of steam. [illegible] said she, "here be a dish [illegible] all Chance, where the herb [illegible] is heard, couldn't matter. Just [illegible] a bit, the same as butter. It [illegible] a ready as yell niver [illegible] Come, come! sin' we mun [illegible] there's naught like tea—or [illegible] need to call it, and that's [illegible] though in these queer times [illegible] Well, will ye not [illegible] Now, come, sin' we mun [illegible] Now, come, sin' we mun [illegible] Now, come, sin' we mun

COMMUNICATIONS

THOSE POSTS.

Editor Brandon Mail.

DEAR SIR,—In your last week's issue, you drew attention to the unprotected state of certain lots on 10th street. Perhaps your remarks interested the council, as I have this day been informed, to request the owner of the lots to put some guard on them. Would it not be just as well if you pitched into the council for allowing a trench to exist in this same street and across Louise avenue, thus compelling people to cross private property, instead of keeping the correct road? It would also interest the residents in this street, if the council would place say a three plank side walk on one side from the Baptist church.

FOREIGN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Cholera is still raging throughout Japan. The proportion of death to cases is very heavy. Between Aug. 28th and Sept. 5th inclusive, nine days, there 348 new cases were reported. The deaths during the same period were 8,472. In Tesko alone there were during the nine days 2,552 new cases and 1,482 deaths. Over 65 per cent. of those attacked died. An examination of wells in Teokio was made and 740 out of 1,177 were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes.

At Canton, August 27th, a Chinese woman, aged only 18, underwent the Ling Chi execution, which is that while still living one piece of her body after another is cut away, until the body is divided up into exactly one thousand pieces. The victims have in these cases always died from loss of blood before the ho rror was completed. The woman was charged with having poisoned her husband and three relatives, and although it was shown on examination that she was innocent of the offense, the people of the district insisted on her execution, which the viceroy finally ordered.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Charleston, S.C., says: Slight earthquake shocks were felt at 2 and 4 o'clock this morning by people who happened to be awake at the time. At two minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon, however, there was a sharp shock accompanied by the usual rumbling noise. The shock was violent enough to shake buildings and caused many people to rush out into the streets. The continuation of these shocks on the eve of Wiggins' alleged prediction had a demoralizing effect upon the people here, and many will sleep in the open air to-night. The shock this afternoon lasted eight seconds, but it seems to have been felt only in Charleston and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. Sproule, the American convicted in British Columbia for murder, and whose sentence to death was suspended pending an appeal to the courts at Ottawa, and after to the Privy Council of Great Britain, will probably be executed October 1st, the day to which he was respited. The State department has exerted itself in his behalf, but has to-day been informed from London that the representations made in Sproule's behalf have not been considered sufficiently weighty to overturn the verdict, or cause a longer postponement of sentence.

CROOKSTON, Dak., Sept. 29. The progress of the Red River drainage survey shows that the valley has a fall of about three feet per mile, from east to west, and that a system of drainage can be developed which will effectually dispose of the surface water. The original estimate of cost of survey was $10,000, of which $5000 was expended. The balance of $2,000 will be needed, and the commission voted to assess the counties included $1,000, and the Manitoba railroad $1,000.

BEULAH ITEMS.

Farmers are busy with their threshing, but the yield is anything but satisfactory in many instances. Crops have suffered for want of rain, and the gophers have been so destructive, that several of the farmers will not realize as many bushels of grain as they sowed in the spring.

A few days ago, Mr. Thos. Moodie, had the good luck to kill three Sandhill cranes at one shot.

Prairie fires are doing a great deal of damage to the standing timber in this vicinity, as the bluffs are all so dry this season. The fire destroys nearly all the living trees, besides consuming any fallen timber, that might otherwise be used for fuel. The municipal council ought to take steps to prevent this occuring again, by authorizing the pathmasters to take steps and find out where the fire originated and to prevent it from spreading, by using part of the statute labor. Several parties have lost quantities of hay and grain, and Mr. H. Travis lost his stable and outbuildings a few days ago.

Mr. S. C. Painter, who has been suffering from rheumatism for several years, has gone to the hospital in Winnipeg. We trust the change will prove beneficial.

Mr. W. A. Doble, manager of the Farmers' Insurance Company here, is in Winnipeg at present.

A shooting match for turkeys, chickens, &c., is advertised to take place here on the 8th of October, some of our local sports seem to be practising a good deal in anticipation.

MISSING INDIANS.

Some Uneasiness Caused in the Northwest.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 13.—Considerable excitement was caused in town by the announcement that sixty four Indians had deserted from Poundmaker's reserve on Monday night last. The reds struck out in the direction of Edmonton and so far the object of their movement has not been discovered. A party of mounted police have gone after them.

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 13.—There are a number of Indians missing from the Blood reserve, and it is understood they are implicated in the troubles across the line.

FORT SNELLING, Sept. 13.—Gen. Ruger has received the official report of the commanding officer at Ft. Custer, Mont., detailing the raids of the Pegans against the Crows. Sixty horses were run off on Aug. 26. The Crows pursued and recovered 40 head. The next night 15 more head were stolen. A detatchment of United States troops is in pursuit. Col. Brooke believes the raiders are Blood Indians from Canada. It is probable that the Crows and ranchmen will be much annoyed until winter sets in.

Geo. Craig & Co. give twenty pounds of good coffee sugar for one dollar, with five lbs of choice sixty cent black japan, or young hyson tea at fifty cents per lb.

The tea trade via the Canadian Pacific railway is not the only business which will be opened up by the great highway across the continent. Mr. Everett Frazar, in an interview on Saturday last, gave a representative of the News some valuable information anent another great industry which, if not so important as the tea trade, comes very close to it. The shipment of tea to Canada, and the Eastern States over the new route has resulted so successfully and has been so satisfactory in every way that it has suggested to Mr. Frazar the business we speak of. This is the silk trade. The total number of bales of raw silk imported annually into the United States from Japan is fast approaching to 20,000, the value of each bale being $600, or a total of $12,000,000. Mr. Frazar, who acts as agent in Japan for the purchase of silk for the great firm of Belding Brothers & Co., said there was no reason whatever why the greater part of this business should not come over the Canadian Pacific. The transhipment of tea has been so successfully managed in every way by the company that an effort will be made to turn the silk trade the same way.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a

Fair Profit.

I never profess to

SELL GOODS

FOR

Less Than Cost.

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go otherwheres.

W. H. Hooper.

1890.

I. O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their rooms, corner of 6th St. and Rosser Av. Visiting brethern are cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.
E. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

HOUSE to rent or sell. Apply to Dr. MORE

Auction Sale!

—AT THE—

BRANDON REPOSITORY

Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1886.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

CHAS. PILLING, Auctioneer.

CALL AT

A. O. KERR'S

For Sample Package

Pure Gold Baking Powder,

One trial will convince you it is the

BEST.

Starwberry, Raspberry

AND

BLACK CURRANT JAMS

BY THE POUND.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS & GROCERIES

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CHOICE BISCUITS

in great variety.

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

BOY WANTED at the Red Flag Dry Goods House. A good, smart boy who is acquainted with the city. SOMERVILLE & CO.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL—Apply to Wm. Johnson Implement dealer, 9th st., between Rosser and Princess aves.

STRAYED to the premises of Samuel Wilson, sec. 2, tp. 12, rge. 18 w., three **SHEEP**. The owner will prove property, pay expenses and take them away. SAM. WILSON.

TEACHER WANTED.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 16th inst., for Teacher for Standard No. 8. Teacher to possess a first or second class certificate. Salary is $450 per annum. Application for Teacher marked on envelope and addressed to

JOHN C. KERR,
Sec.-Treas Brandon Protestant School District No. 129 Brandon.

STRAY COLT.

CAME into the premises of the undersigned, sec. 2 tp 10 rge. Rosebud P. O., on the 2nd inst., a black Colt, stallion, 2 years old past. The owner can have the same by paying expenses and proving property.

ALEX NEILLY.

Gents' furnishing goods in great variety at Craig's.

Craig's new season teas and coffee please every time; call and get a sample.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can be cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure whether the patient is a moderate drinker of an alcoholic wretch. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Circulars and testimonials sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

An immense stock of dress goods and trimmings. Rock bottom prices, at Craig's.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich. offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them a line for illustrated pamphlet free.

J. Hanbury has a carload of canned goods, bought to arrive, which he expects here this week. They are of the celebrated Picton brand, and every can will be guaranteed to the customer.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-Actuated by this motive and and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. A. Noyes 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT

NOW?

FROM

G. CRAIG & Co.

READ!

COME

INSPECT.

New Immense Stock

In Their

TWO LARGE STORES,

both crowded.

Each Department filled with **GOODS** that will **SELL AT SIGHT.** We invite opposition to Brandon. We believe healthy opposition is

GOOD.

Our business, only about a year established here, is claimed by everyone to be at the top.

"The Front Rank or None"

is our motto.

Goods well and judiciously bought will always give a small profit. We believe everyone must have an honest living. Work hard and pay 100 cents on the $ tell always.

Some very busy folk were trying to say something about our moving this business back to Portage la Prairie, where we have still one of the most prosperous businesses in Manitoba. We moved our family back, that is all. We are here to remain in business and endeavor to make money so much for our leaving Brandon, but intelligent folk now-a-days don't take in all they hear—except that which concerns their peckets.

Remember our tremendous stocks are going fast. Come at once to secure bargains.

GEO. CRAIG & CO.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc

Cornes Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,

79, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON,

And are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box or pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

P. E. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELLER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telecopes.

ROCKFORD WATCH,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Agent for W. MJHAMP'S SHOW CASES.

Watches [illegible] REPAIRING, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE. BRANDON.

ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Av., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO IMPERIAL BANK).

MACHINE OILS,
COD OIL,
NEATSFOOT OIL.
OUR LAVANDER WATER,
FURNITURE POLISH,
MARKING INK,
ESSENCE OF RENNETT,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ARE UNEQUALLED.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

At the Leading House The Largest and Choicest Stock of Dry Goods in Town.

AT THE LEADING HOUSE.

Tailoring, Tailoring,

unequalled in Manitoba for

STYLE AND FIT.

At the Leading House A TREMENDOUS STOCK OF Gents' Furnishings, Nobby Tweeds & Suitings.

AT

The Leading House.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, & HOUSE FURNISHINGS

of all descriptions.

At the Leading House A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SMALL WARES & HABERDASHERY.

At The Leading House.

BOOTS & SHOES

Assorted Stock, not surpassed in the country.

At the Leading House TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES AND SPICES. A SUPERIOR STOCK OF GROCERIES [illegible]

AT THE LEADING HOUSE, Three Thousand Dollars worth of Crockery and Glassware, prices right.

Do your shopping at the LEADING HOUSE. We claim no equal, in Brandon, for variety of stock, prices and quality. Remember at the Leading House is where you find the above

BRAESIDE BLOCK

I! THE RED FLAG I!

Don't Buy one Dollar's Worth OF DRY GOODS CLOTHING OR FURNISHING GOODS,

Until You Inspect the Mammoth Stock at SOMERVILLE & CO'S.

Best Value and Largest Assortment Offered at the Lowest Prices in Brandon.

Sign of the Red Flag - Cor. 6th St. and Rosser.

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